

READY FOR HIS PLACE IN THE SUN

Grandson of
Emperor
William,
Although Only
5 Years Old,
Wears a Military Uniform
and Takes
Intense
Interest
in the
Troop
Maneuvers



Ever there was a boy born in the atmosphere, he is Alexander Ferdinand, 5-year-old son of Prince August Wilhelm, son of Emperor William. According to the law of succession to the throne of Prussia, Alexander Ferdinand has no chance to mount the throne because his father is only the fourth son of the Emperor.

There are chances, of course, that the nearer successors to the throne may die and leave a clear way for Alexander Ferdinand, but that chance is remote. Nevertheless, Alexander is getting ready for his place in the sun along with the rest of the Hohenzollerns.

This little boy is an enthusiastic militarist. He goes about in uniform and is proud to wear the colors of the Empire. Brought up with the idea that the principles for which his people are fighting are right and imbued with the opinion that a resort to arms is necessary at times, he even now is training for a brilliant military career and hopes that some day he, too, can go to the front and fight for his country as his father and uncles are doing.

His mother humors the boy in his military ambitions and smiles secretly at the lad's enthusiasm. His mother was Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, a cousin of his father. On both sides of the family Alexander's ancestry is of sturdy stock. His family dates back to Frederick Hohenzollern, a German prince of the year 950.

He also is descended from Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg, whose son, Frederick the Great, started the Prussian kingdom on its rise to a place in the sun. The family is the most warlike in Europe. In some of the smaller kingdoms there have been developed many fighting princes, but none of the royal families of other large countries have shown such remarkable love for the military as the family of Emperor William, his immediate relatives and sons. They are fighters all, and all are able to take care of themselves on the field.

The name Hohenzollern comes from the castle built by the founder of the family on Mount Zollern. The first members of the family after the founder to gain fame were Richard and Wessel, who fell in a party feud in Germany when the warring States were struggling for the mastery and when the German Government was in a weakened condition.

Not until 1563 did the house rise to princely rank. It had maintained itself during the period before by the strength of the founders, all of whom were warlike men and who were trained to fight for the leadership. The first count was a brave and daring fighter and that is how he gained the title count.

Frederick V was the first of the family to bear the princely title. In 1415 his son, Frederick IV, attained the electorate of Brandenburg from the Emperor Sigismund.

In 1701 Frederick the Great became the King of Prussia. He attained his position through careful intermarriage by his predecessors, so as to advance the royal state of the family and by his own strength.

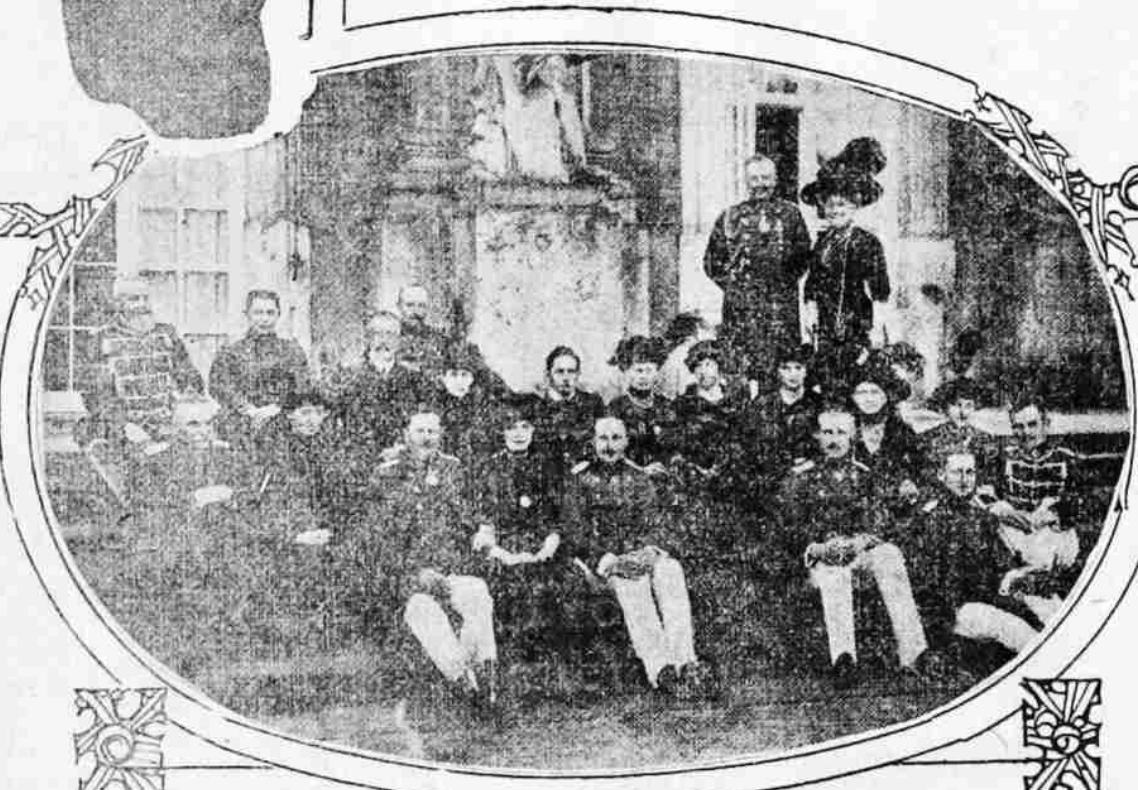
How the Prussian King grew in power is explained partly by military genius and partly by an agreement with two other families closely related. The Swabian families also had a share in the Hohenzollern family with the Brandenburg line.

In 1655 the Swabian lines agreed with the Brandenburg line that in case of extinction of the other two the third family was to take over their estates. All three families were princely families at the time, it being several years later when the Kingdom of Prussia was obtained by Frederick. A century and a half later during political troubles the princes of the Swabian lines resigned and the King of Prussia merged their crowns with his in accordance with that previous agreement.

UNION MAKES FAMILY RICHEST IN EUROPE.

The union of the three crowns made the family the richest in Europe. The Prussian King was not unmindful of the favor conferred on him by the resignation of the other Princes and he made the Prussian young members of his own house. It is from that successful

UPPER LEFT—Prince Alexander Ferdinand. Upper right—German soldiers. Below—Kaiser Wilhelm, his wife and children, and other near relatives.



CHARITY PATIENTS ARE FIRST TO GET CHANCE TO TRY OUT TWILIGHT SLEEP AND REPORT ON ITS EFFECTS

Twilight sleep, the new, painless method of bringing children into the world, has met with much opposition on the part of many learned physicians, but the mothers for the most part are strong in their praise of the treatment, which was introduced into this country from Germany only a few months ago.

Because of doubt as to the value of the treatment, most of the patients so far have been from the poor of our cities. They have been placed mostly in the free public hospitals and in the charity institutions.

In time twilight sleep will be introduced into the homes of the rich, but while the treatment is still in the experimental stage the comparatively poor will have the advantage of the method. Already a few have been given the treatment in the homes of the well-to-do, but those people are not willing to take chances. The experimental part of medical research is accomplished in the homes of the poor.

So it is we hear first from the poor as to the benefits of innovation in medical or surgical treatment.

The first mother in America to give birth to twins by twilight sleep

was Mrs. Bessie McCabe of Brooklyn. Like the hero of the patent medicine ad, Mrs. McCabe is willing to say anything good that can be said about the twilight sleep method.

Her twin babies were born in the Kings County Hospital, New York. Mrs. McCabe had been ill all summer and fall, and doctors told her she was too sick to stand the ordeal. They did not tell her all they thought, for it seemed she would die. When she entered the hospital physicians told her that perhaps she had better try twilight sleep. She readily agreed to the plan and was put in a room by herself and given the drug used in the treatment.

The children were strong and healthy, although they weighed only a little more than five pounds each. But the children gained rapidly.

While under the influence of the narcotics Mrs. McCabe did not know fully about what was going on about her, but she understood perfectly every word spoken to her. She realized one child was born, but knew nothing about the second child. Then she went to sleep and awoke several hours later to hear the surprising news she had twins.

"I am ready to recommend the twilight sleep method every time," said Mrs. McCabe afterwards. "I had expected a dreadful ordeal, but

was surprised to find I passed through the condition entirely free of any pain. I felt numb during the time, but I realized what was going on about me."

GOOD LOOKING GIRL FOR ANOTHER MOTHER.

One of the more recent cases was that of Mrs. Irene Stolte, 18 years old who gave birth to a remarkably good looking baby girl, weighing more than eight pounds. The birth was by the twilight method. Previously a boy had been born to her, and because of the suffering at that time she decided to try the new method. Mrs. Stolte had been abandoned by her husband after the birth of the first child, and she was unable to provide for herself when the second one was ready to arrive.

Appealing to the city for assistance, she was taken to a public hospital and there told of the painless method. She wanted to try it and the day after the daughter was born she laughed with delight as she told of her experiences.

"Twilight sleep is the greatest thing in the world. I would never hesitate to undergo it again, and I think if the majority of mothers knew how painless and happy childbirth can be made, they would welcome this new treatment,

Instead of being exhausted, pale and wan, Mrs. Stolte had good color the second day, smiled cheerfully at nurses and physicians and spoke in a strong voice. Under ordinary circumstances the mother of a young baby does not arise for seven, ten or sometimes fourteen days. She sat up in three days.

Physicians in attendance said Mrs. Stolte is in exceptionally good condition. There were no ill effects from the drugs, narcophen and scopolamin, such as have been reported recently in other institutions, the doctors said.

Mrs. Stolte received three injections of the drugs, beginning at 9:05 o'clock. Two injections were given in the right arm and one in the left. At 11:35—two hours and a half later—the infant was born.

Throughout the two hours and a half, excepting only the last few minutes, Mrs. Stolte was in a slight slumber. Physicians and nurses frequently asked her:

"Irene, how are you?" or "Do you feel pain?" and she answered each time, "Oh, I'm all right, thank you." Or, "No, I feel just fine."

After the baby's birth she did not come out of the sleep for an hour and a half, and she was permitted to rest. At the end of that time she opened her eyes, and in a few

and wealthy family that the military Alexander of Prussia comes. He is an enthusiastic student of history, although but a child. He begs his mother to tell him stories of war which he is too young to read.

When he heard the name Alexander the Great pronounced once, the little Prince insisted on knowing all about the man. He was proud to learn he bears the name of the noted Greek conqueror. Some day he, too, will be known as Alexander the Great, he says.

If the future can be judged by the past young Alexander will be a soldier. His grandfather, too, was a military enthusiast when but a boy.

Emperor William was a second Lieutenant when only 10 years old. He was born in 1859, but by 1885 he was a Colonel of Hussars of the Guard. Three years later, upon the death of his father, he became the third Emperor of Germany. During his reign of a quarter of a century he has brought Germany to the first military rank.

Emperor William I had a great military machine, but he had nothing like the machine this William II has built up. From his father and grandfather he has inherited the belief in reliance on militarism and in the divine right of kings. Germany was built by blood and iron by Bismarck. In ten years Bismarck made of the King of Prussia, who had always been reckoned as a second rate ruler, a first rate power in the council halls of Europe. Bismarck was a diplomat of the most skilled type. Until his time the ruling power in the affairs of Germany.

Germany was only a confederation of States loosely bound together by ties of relationship and language. Bismarck put Austria out of the leadership and made Prussia first. Then he tricked France into going to war with him. France was the aggressor. Napo-

leon wanted war, and got it in a hurry. By masterful campaigns Bismarck ruined Napoleon, defeated France and crowned William Emperor of the Germans in Paris.

When the Kaiser was a boy he often visited England to see his grandmother, Queen Victoria. He saw the great navies of the mistress of the seas and went back home to build himself a navy like the one his grandmother had. The result was that Germany has given a good account of herself as a sea power. She put England into a race for the first fleet of the world. England had the start and at the time of the war Germany was not nearly up to England's standard, but by the wearing down process she has given England a stiff fight.

NAVAL EXPERTS SEE FINAL ENGLISH VICTORY.

Naval experts see final English victory at sea. Men from neutral countries have been unable to figure how Germany can win, but the Kaiser's admirals believe they will win by the gradual wearing down process. If they do win the Kaiser will be at the head not only of the greatest military power, but also of the greatest naval power of the world and the little prince will have a happy heir.

The Kaiser has often expressed his faith in the army. He has shown it was the army which bound Germany together and not the Parliament. Under the Kaiser's reign the empire has prospered in many ways. A colonial policy has been established and German foreign trade has grown wonderfully.

The little Prince has been taught that the Kaiser's policy is responsible for this prosperity of the nation. He is heartily in accord with the policy and hopes to be at the head of a similar organization when he grows up.

To the Dog's Aid.

An aged and peaceful dog held by a leash caused the arrest of Mrs. Charles E. Knoblauch in New York.

Mrs. Knoblauch, who has led suffrage parades and has no undue respect for man made laws, decided it was both foolish and unconstitutional to require muzzles on dogs that were held in leash. Every morning she has taken Kuroki to market with her, walking temptingly under the very noses of policemen, but without success until Patrolman Barry of the sanitary squad stopped her.

"Madam, I'll have to arrest you," he said.

"Fine!" said Mrs. Knoblauch. "It's about time. I want to make a test case of this."

She appeared with her lawyer, Miss Bertha Rembaumt, at the Yorkville Police Court. At her home, Seventh avenue and Fifty-fifth street, Mrs. Knoblauch confessed a secret ambition to suffer imprisonment for her cause.

"I have had my bag packed for weeks," she said. "I intended to go to jail rather than to pay a fine for my dog. The law never will be abolished until someone makes a test case of it. No, I didn't intend to suffer a strike in jail. I thought I could make more trouble for everybody if I ate a great deal and cost the city a whole lot for my board."

"Ever since this ordinance was

passed I have been hoping that some one would organize a protest. No one did. The Kennel Club is getting up a petition, but only members who are voters can sign. Now, Kuroki is my own dog. Mr. Knoblauch obligingly signed the petition for me, but it isn't the same thing at all. If I were not already a suffragist this would make me one. More than half the dogs in New York City are owned by women, and they have no way of making their wishes known, because only voters' petitions will be listened to by the Board of Aldermen. We have to be militant to get any attention."

In confirmation of Mrs. Knoblauch's suspicion that dogs were subject to arrest only in the morning, investigators counted sixteen dogs unmuzzled on a recent afternoon on Fifth avenue between Forty-second street and the Plaza.

Miss Rembaumt said that her investigations did not bear out Commissioner Goldwater's statement that there had been many instances of dog bites by animals on leash. She said that she had examined the records and had failed to find any case where any one except the person holding the leash had been bitten.

Mrs. Knoblauch explained to a reporter that Kuroki was a paterfamilias dog and to muzzle him would so humiliate him that perhaps he might die.

"I did not buy a muzzle for him," Mrs. Knoblauch said, "but you see his neck is ever so much larger than his head and it slipped off. One of my friends calls him a high-brow dog because he has so much forehead. That denotes supreme intelligence."

So Kuroki must not be muzzled even if his mistress should go to prison. And if she does that she will turn militant and if that happens—remembering Miss Annie Tinker's famous definitions that "A suffragist nibbles sandwiches at a Mrs. Mackay tea and a suffragette bites policemen," Patrolman Barry may regret he ever questioned Kuroki's right to promenade unmuzzled.

From Aunt Mary.

The mails from home had just been received by a certain regiment. Not only were there letters, but many parcels from relatives and friends at home for lucky soldiers. One of the Tommies received a large box addressed to himself, and with a triumphant yell he rushed off to his company's lines and gathered them around him to share in the eagerly anticipated contents of his box.

"Smokes, lads!" he cried as he undid the wrapping. "From the old man, I know it. An' there's sure to be a bottle or two of Scotch."

He opened the box, gave one look at the contents and collapsed in a heap.

"What is it?" cried his comrades, pressing around.

"It's from old Auntie Mary," groaned the disappointed warrior. "Bandages an' ointment an' embrocation an' splints, an' a book on 'Ow to Be Yer Own Surgen'!"—London Tit-Bits.

seconds, spoke firmly, asking for the baby, and whether it was a boy or girl. She told reporters that she felt dizzy for a few minutes, after awakening, but otherwise felt no ill effects, and was scarcely tired, much less exhausted.

The nurses are authority for the statement that rarely has a better looking or healthier baby been born at the hospital, where an average of twelve a week come into the world.

CHILD CRIES MORE LOUDLY THAN OTHERS.

The daughter cried more loudly than others around the hospital. She seemed to suffer no ill effects, whatever, from the use of the drug.

Twilight sleep is still in the experimental stage, for although there are many defenders of the method there are still many physicians who declare against it.

At Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago the treatment was declared a failure after seventy-one children had been born by the method. After the birth of the seventy-first child physicians announced the method would not be used again unless the expectant mothers called for the treatment.

They said the method was dangerous because the drowsiness may in some cases mask serious ob-

stetrical conditions that are hidden from the physician. It may conceal a hemorrhage for an hour or it may hide a serious rupture. They said that patients act like drunken persons while under twilight sleep and it affects different persons differently as drink affects them differently. In some cases the patients became boisterous and were difficult to manage. In other cases they became hysterical and quarrelsome. They always had to be watched carefully because they were not in full possession of their mental faculties.

The physicians were ready to admit that pain was obliterated, but there were other conditions to cause worry to the physicians in charge. The mother in full possession of her faculties was held to be better able to recognize what she needed than other women. They said that in some of the cases mothers developed violent tendencies after the birth of the child.

Twilight sleep is not expensive. The cost for narcotics is about \$3 for each patient. Skill is necessary on the part of the physician in charge. He must be able to handle the case as any other physician needs to do and he must be able to detect anything wrong with the mother as well. The mother is in

a half dazed condition and consequently is not in condition to tell of her own needs.

The expectant mother is taken to a darkened room shortly before the birth of the child and is given an injection of the drug. The drug does not act as the ordinary narcotic. It makes her forget pain. Most pain is anticipation of pain. When a dentist drills on the teeth the patient in the dental chair writhes with pain before he is hurt. These drugs, narcophen and scopolamin, are injected hypodermically every time the mother begins to remember she has pain.

Although she can carry on conversation she forgets every minute the pain of the minute before and she is therefore almost entirely free from pain. The greatest suffering from pain is that caused by our memory of previous pains. We shut our eyes in horror because we anticipate a pain, and we suffer even though the pain is not inflicted. Men's hair turns white in a single night from mental suffering. A dog howls with pain before he is hit if he sees a man who whipped him before approaching. So it is with the mother. She suffers mostly from anticipation and that is what makes her haggard and worn.